

# Dr. C. M. C. Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office ..... 115 E. Main Street.  
Washington Bureau, 527-7 Munkey Building.  
Manchester Bureau ..... 1102 Mt. Street.  
Petersburg Bureau ..... 40 N. Sycamore St.  
Lynchburg Bureau ..... 215 Eighth St.

BY MAIL. One Six Three One  
POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.  
Daily with Sunday ..... 14 cents 4.50  
Daily without Sunday ..... 4.00 2.00 1.00 .35  
Sunday only ..... 6 cents 2.50  
Sunday edition only ..... 2.00 1.00 .50  
Weekly (Wednesday) ..... 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester, and Petersburg—  
1 week. 1 year.  
Daily with Sunday ..... 14 cents 4.50  
Daily without Sunday ..... 4.00 2.00 1.00 .35  
Sunday only ..... 6 cents 2.50  
(Yearly subscriptions payable in advance.)

Entered, Jan. 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.  
Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard, will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.

When calling between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. call to central office direct for 1911, commercial; 4042, business office; 4043, for mailing and press rooms.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1907.

A beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form; it gives a higher pleasure than statues or pictures; it is the finest—the fine arts.—Emerson.

## The President and the Corporations.

President Roosevelt must have had a very strange laugh all to himself when Mr. J. P. Morgan, of New York, was announced.

In yesterday's paper we outlined an article in Pearson's Magazine by James Creelman, in which it was related that when President Roosevelt had framed his recent message, recommending railroad rate legislation, at the suggestion of a member of the administration a conference of railroad presidents was called to consider his recommendation. Mr. Ripley, of the Santa Fe, approved the President's position, and urged the other railroad men "to throw aside all minor considerations, recognize the sound reformatory nature of the President's ideas, and earnestly support and promote the policy of government regulation of railroad rates and the extinction of the rebate system." Mr. Cassatt took the same position, but the others declared their unalterable opposition, and, according to Creelman, gave the President to understand that they could whip him in Congress and would fight it out before that body. Among those in opposition were Mr. Harriman, Mr. Hill, Mr. Newman and Mr. Morgan. They defied the President, they made their fight before Congress, and they lost.

In the meantime sentiment against the railroads became so hostile that Mr. Morgan finally called upon President Roosevelt and suggested that it would be greatly in the public interest if he would see a number of railroad presidents and confer with them as to what steps might be taken to allay the public anxiety as to the relations between the railroads and the government.

The President agreed to meet the railroad men, but what can he tell them more than he has already said? He has invariably declared that no corporation need have any fear from him so long as it obeys the law. But he has also said that "the magnate riding in a private car at the rear-end of the train, observing the fireman shoveling coal into the firebox at the other end of the train."

When asked on a certain occasion what message he would send to organized labor, he replied: "Take this message to organized labor: I intend to give a square deal to organized labor and to unorganized labor and to capital, too."

In his last message to Congress he said: "Combination of capital, like combination of labor, is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury."

Of railroads he went so far as to declare that they should be permitted to make agreements, provided those agreements were sanctioned by the Interstate Commerce Commission and were published.

The President has never indicated that he is hostile to railroad corporations or any other corporations that obey the law and deal squarely.

The railroad presidents should have made a compact with him when Mr. Ripley advised them to do so. It is not yet too late. Mr. Roosevelt has given abundant proof that he does not wish to injure the railroads or any other legitimate business carried on according to law. But as the sworn executive he is determined that the laws shall be obeyed and the public interest protected. There is no mystery about his attitude toward the corporations and toward the public, but it will do no harm to make new assurances that he does not intend to run amuck.

## The French Tax Law.

The more we see of France's proposed income tax law the more revolutionary does it appear. Under its provisions taxes upon property are to be abolished, and income taxes are to make their place. Instead of the

direct tax upon lands, which have heretofore realized about \$20,000,000, there is to be a levy upon the income from land to the estimated amount of \$10,000,000; instead of direct tax on buildings, amounting to \$18,500,000, there will be a tax upon the income from buildings, amounting in estimate to \$19,250,000. The tax of \$14,250,000 from French securities will remain, while that of \$1,800,000 on incomes derived from foreign securities will be increased to \$3,250,000.

The tax on incomes from lands, buildings and securities will be at the rate of 4 per cent. There will be another set of taxes, at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent, on incomes from commerce, manufactures and agriculture, and still another of 3 per cent on wages, salaries, pensions and professional incomes. These are to be levied upon all incomes, however small. Finally, as was mentioned in our article of yesterday, there is to be an additional sliding scale tax on all incomes of more than \$1,000, beginning with only one-fifth of 1 per cent, on incomes under \$2,000, and increasing to 4 per cent on all of \$20,000 or more. This is additional to the other income tax already mentioned, so that a man having an income of \$20,000 from land or buildings will have to pay 4 per cent on the class of income and 4 per cent more on the amount, or 8 per cent, or \$1,600, in all. A man deriving \$20,000 a year from commerce or manufactures will have to pay 3 1/2 per cent on the class and 4 per cent more on the amount, or 7 1/2 per cent, \$1,500, in all. If a lawyer or doctor makes \$20,000 a year, he will have to pay 2 per cent, class and 4 per cent amount tax, or 7 per cent, \$1,400, in all.

In spite of its revolutionary nature, however, there is an element of fairness in this plan which is worthy of consideration. We have never thought that it was quite fair for the State to levy the same tax upon productive and non-productive property. It is true that, as a rule, the assessment of non-productive is not as high, relatively, as that of property which yields revenue. But not always so. There may be two stores side by side, and one may have a tenant and the other not. But if they be identical, each will be assessed at the same figure, and each will pay the same tax. That is true also of farm lands; the owner must often pay as much tax on a field which is not cultivated as upon a field which yields a harvest. That is why so many Virginians are "land poor."

In this State we tax lands, houses, bonds and stocks, whether they pay the owner anything or not, and if they yield a revenue in excess of \$600 a year the excess income is taxed, which is a form of double taxation. Under the proposed French law the income only is taxed, and if there is no income from the property there is no tax.

Trusts in Indiana.

The Indiana Legislature has enacted an anti-trust law, which provides against "every harmful or unreasonable scheme, design, understanding, contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade," and adds the following section:

"Provided, however, that it shall be a good defense to any action growing out of any violation of the provisions of this act or of any other act, or the common law relating to the subject matter of the act, if the defendant shall plead and by a fair preponderance of the evidence prove that such violation is not in restraint of trade or commerce or does not restrict trade or commerce or limit or reduce the production or increase or reduce the price of merchandise of any commodity, natural or artificial, or prevent competition in manufacture."

There is a bit of grim humor in this law which is worthy of the "Hoosier Poet." It presumes that all combines are mean and harmful, and any combine which would do business in the State of Indiana must prove a good character before it can get a license.

## The Blood of Editors.

In a recent issue of the News Leader of Richmond we read an able and entertaining article descriptive of the editor of the New York Evening Post, especially of his blood. We have since learned from our contemporary's columns that "animals born in darkness or red light are found by Dr. Oerum, of the Pilsen Institute, at Copenhagen, to be heavier, but to have only half as much blood as those born under normal conditions. Living in darkness a few weeks reduces the blood 3 per cent, or more, while blue light tends to give an excess of the total amount and that in the heart."

This may account for the thin blood of the Post's editor, and for the dark tinge in it. It may also give the News Leader a hint for another article.

## Journalism as a "Profession."

The Raleigh Evening Times thinks that the State of North Carolina should recognize journalism as a profession, create a board of examiners for newspaper men and admit no one into the ranks of the calling who is not qualified by education and character to perform the duties that devolve upon him, and that those who successfully stand the test should be licensed as are lawyers, physicians and persons of other professions.

That is a novel suggestion, and there is merit in it, but would not such a law trench upon the freedom of the press?

attractive resort in town. If that be the case, it will not be necessary to send out canvassers for members. Young men know an attraction when they see it.

Hon. George B. Cortelyou consumed a luncheon the other day consisting of a salmon sandwich, a mug of half-and-half and a piece of mince pie. How about George for Secretary of the Interior, Mr. President?

Leslie M. Shaw is now in Wall Street, which is as good a place for Leslie as any that has occurred to us up to the hour of going to press.

Science now claims that it can weigh the souls of men, but it does look as if some of them could only be managed by the absent treatment.

The stock market provides the first great public question sufficiently important to interest Mr. Morgan since "Salome."

Rev. Dr. Peters declares that "men will go to hell for a woman." We had always understood that the women were all on the other direction.

If Mr. Roosevelt wants to put somebody on the canal job who would never resign, let him designate Chauncey M. Depew.

The New York stockbroker who has been held on fifty-five warrants is evidently pointing for the John D. Rockefeller class.

Supposing that the late Mr. Darwin, wandering with his note-book through the jungles, had stumbled unexpectedly on Mr. Harry Lehr?

Senator Foraker is said to have ordered \$2,000 worth of his photographs for free distribution. Well, they ought to take all right down in the Black Belt.

Raisuli, the Moroccan, is described as "an educated gentleman." Well, as far as that goes, so are most of the bandits over here.

It is remembered to the credit of the Panama Canal, however, that it gave up engineers for Lent.

Mr. Cannon will kindly tell us what sort of success he considers the Gatun Dam site.

Probably no man really knows what work is until he has been head of an anti-slavery bureau in Chicago.

Another reason for building the canal in a hurry is to keep junket-loving congressmen in Illinois.

Can you keep it away with a brain-storm door, Dr. Evans?

What Jeff Davis really needs is to get elected to the Douma.

Mother Earth is in for a little thaw case of her own.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHERS.

A CHICAGO sociologist is urging the establishment of "colleges of courtship." This is a few years ahead of science, has been loath to intrude, and we should think of the results which may follow the teaching of such scientific formulas for the old moonlight and Romeo ladder methods.—New York Tribune.

Nan Patterson has managed to get her name in print again with a Pittsburgh Post article. That's just Pittsburgh's luck.—Washington Post.

Farming is pretty good fun unless you make your living at it.—New York Press.

A California man voluntarily traveled 2,000 miles to admit perjury. On this case the process is reversed.—New York American.

Senator Tillman's lecture tour will probably all the cap left by the death of the Atlanta "News"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

By learning to keep his mouth shut, "many" men in later years have been able to let his money do the talking for him.—Washington Post.

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.

The Steptoe Verdict.

It is not presumed here to criticize the Danville Judge or jury with reference to the Steptoe verdict. The Steptoe case existed to consider the case in all of its bearings. But the Steptoe case, as the Steptoe case, is a case of the Steptoe case, and the Steptoe case is a case of the Steptoe case.

An Amendment.

The Charlottesville Progress, after waiting a little while, has returned to its side, now says that its proposal to make Mr. Roosevelt the Democratic President in 1908 was after all a very good idea.

A Virginian for Virginians.

Mr. Kennedy's services should be dispensed with by the Library Board, either by acceptance of his resignation or otherwise. It is hoped that the Library Board will, in certain very essential particulars, some one to the manner born would be a great asset to the Library Board, and it might not be impossible to find some citizen of the Commonwealth with the literary taste and requirements and the business qualifications which would constitute efficiency in a librarian.—Norfolk Landmark.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

New York City is one of the few cities from 86,000 farms, situated in six States, varying in distance from the metropolis from ten to 49 miles.

This paper on which the Oxford Bible is printed is made after a secret process by the Oxford University press. The secret is to be used in the printing of the Bible.

Abraham's secret once belonged to a French chemist. He sold it to a dissolver of the secret, who sold it to a French chemist. He sold it to a dissolver of the secret, who sold it to a French chemist.

New York City department of water, gas and electricity is one of the few departments that actually make money, receiving about \$2,000,000 more in a year than it expended.

The Rev. W. Arthur Noble, of Korea, has one of the largest districts in Methodistism. He is a native of Korea, and has been in one section of his district being near enough for him to do this.

## Rhymes for To-Day.

Moon-Love Song.

SOPHY, though all other topics may be mine, I never shy of sweet songs meant for you:  
Shy?—Pshaw, they rise up in swarms to assail me,  
Gather in bunches to please me yet all me,  
Torture yet pleasure me, too.

Soon as I sit me each morn at my table,  
Visions of you skip around in my brain,  
Making me think of the Tower of Babel  
Singing with many a fancy and fable,  
Ecstasy mingled with pain.

Politics, weather, the news—they all vanish;  
Heedless of duty, I let them skidoo:  
Spending my time over Russian and Spanish,  
Mastering Portuguese, Hebrew and Danish,  
Merely to sing, dear of you.

Dreams of you, Lady, how'er, need no speeches:  
Hearts have a language that both of us ween:  
There is a tongue that the Lover-God teaches,  
Which is natural for the lover to ween.

You, lass, with cheek like a quart of ripe peaches,  
Sophy, you know what I mean!  
(Maid, if themes languish a bard can't make 'em, I never met—had I said?  
Love-songs are lovely, and I like to fake one.)

This is the cutest I've done—won't you take one?  
I've got lots more in my head.)  
H. S. H.

MEANLY JOKING.

Following Instructions.  
Mistress: "Bridget, what do you mean by putting soap in the finger bowl of our guest?"  
Waitress: "Sure an' its verall told me if I see any one at the table an' not say anything, I was to get it for them an' say nothing."—Brooklyn Life.

Bad Break.  
She (after the first kiss): "Do you like my lips?"  
He (enthusiastically): "My dearest, they are simply immense!"—Young's Magazine for March.

What He Made.  
Town: "Well, he's a tailor, you know, I saw him at the window. It's only natural to expect a break."  
Brown: "Yes, but he made another break of good manners, shortly after that."—Brooklyn Life.

Appreciative, But Not Interested.  
"I must say," remarked Farmer Cornsack, "that the Congressional Record is the paper I enjoy reading it."

"No, I can't say as I do. But I like the fact that it comes out every day, and it gives you a full and complete record of all that goes on in Congress."—Washington Star.

His Cute Scheme.  
"Of course," said New Year, "whenever my wife worries her, I tell her to go to the devil." "My wife never worries me," said Eldora.  
"You're lucky." "I just let her see when she worries me, and she stops it."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Academy of Music—Dark.  
Blow Theatre—"Ten Thousand Dollars Reward."  
Bostock's Wild Animal Show.  
Idlewood—Skating Rink.

Miller's elephants, Morrell's jaguars and Martini's "Teddy" bears form a trio of wild animal acts under three of the best-known trainers of Europe or America.

The act of the elephant comedians never fails to win applause. Mme. Morrell has demonstrated her high order of ability as a trainer of jaguars by her act this week. These animals are among the most dangerous of all forest or jungle-bred beasts to train.

Martini's is the smallest of the large corps of men and women trainers which Mr. Bostock has attached to his shows. In the seal arena, surrounded by his group of funny little bears, he looks boyish. But once he begins his act the audience quickly realizes that he is every inch a trainer.

These three acts do not by any means constitute the whole bill, as "Nervy" Galliard is putting his group daily and nightly through a series of performances.

Consult the Second, as his education and training grows more interesting. To-night is Saturday night, and each lady occupying a reserved seat will be presented with a souvenir of the Bostock shows.

Although the theatrical season is two-thirds past, some of the best attractions await the Academy entrance. Among them are Marie Call, Jefferson de Angolia in "The Girl and the Governor," William H. Crane and Ellis Jeffreys in "She Stoops to Conquer," Robert Lorraine in "Man and Superman," Max Flegman in "The Man on the Box," and Jack Carter in "Zaza." The post-Lenten season will be marked by several dramatic offerings of unusual interest.

Months ago the Young Men's Christian Association made a date with the Radcliffe Lyceum and Chautauque, and they are now making good on it. The Association, familiarly known as "Pitchfork" Tillman. Owing to the unusual amount of public business Senator Tillman was unable to come to Richmond before the adjournment of Congress, but the date has been positively fixed for Friday night of this week. He will give his greatest lecture, "Corporations, Trusts and Monopolies." Reserved seats can be secured by season-ticket holders and the public beginning this morning at 9 o'clock, and not 1 o'clock, as announced before.

Jefferson de Angolia, one of the foremost comic opera comedians, brings his big opera company to the Academy on Tuesday. Mr. de Angolia presents "The Girl and the Governor," the new comic opera in which he has enjoyed the greatest success of his career. It is the most pretentious musical play in which he has appeared, involving a magnificent scenic production, costly and picturesque costumes, and the services of one of the best singing organizations ever associated with him. Among the well-known people in the cast are Estelle Westworth, as the girl; Richie Lige, as the young English lord; Amelia Field, as the jealous Spanish woman; Victoria Stunt, as the graceful little dancing maid, and J. C. Miron, the robust hunchback.

In singing "A Hotter-Not Love Song" in "Marrying Mary," which will be seen here at the Academy to-morrow night, Marie Cahill stands in a bungalow formed by the members of the famous "green skinned" chorus, who hold a "green boughs," which meet at an apex.

## People Seen in Public Places

Cyclone Jim Marshall, of Craig.

"Blow in" yesterday morning, transacted some business for a client; inspected the new Capitol building; dined with Governor Swanson at the mansion; related some of his newest anecdotes to a group of friends, and departed last night for his far-off mountain home.

"How are you, Claude?" said the brawny Southwest lawyer and ex-Congressman, as he stretched forth his "illy white" hand to greet his former colleague and long-time friend, Governor Swanson.

"Why, Judge, I'm so glad to see you," was the Governor's cordial response. "But I don't want anything, Claude," rejoined the "Cyclone." "I only dropped in to say hello."

"You shall dine with me, though," earnestly urged His Excellency. "I want to have a talk with you."

Judge Marshall assented with thanks, and Governor Swanson, who the country, who went over the Capitol building, upon whose rejuvenated walls his eyes had fallen for the first time.

As he passed back and forth through the corridors, he was given a hearty handshake by all who saw him, and halting later in a group of friends, he entertained them for a while with some of his rarest anecdotes. Judge Marshall was in fine health and spirits, and he looks almost as young as when he left the Senate in 1892 to take a seat in the Federal Congress.

"I was born in the last century," he said, in response to a suggestion that he did not seem to be growing older, "and I expect to live through this one and die in the next."

When Judge Marshall had his auditors fairly convulsed with laughter at one of his richest jokes, he gave them this parting salutation:

"Well, good-by, boys. I try to live a life of sunshine and happiness. You can't make much money this way, but I tell you, you can have a whole lot of fun."

Judge Marshall, who served twelve years in the General Assembly and throughout the recent Constitutional Convention, was charmed with the new Capitol building.

"How unlike the old structure, in which I sat when I entered the Legislature thirty-five years ago," he observed, "it is a new era, and a new era and rested now and then upon some entirely new feature of the building."

"Have you any intention of re-entering public life?" Judge Marshall was asked.

"No," was the quick reply. "I am leading a quiet and peaceful life, in the solitude of my mountain home, and though I am always interested in the success of my party, I am not a seeker after public place, nor am I bothered myself much about the contentions of men."

Colonel W. J. Perry, of Staunton, commander of the Seventeenth Regiment, is at Murphy's.

A prominent lawyer from another section of the State, who is in the city on business, has revived a long-story concerning Mr. C. C. Carlin, of Alexandria, who is conducting for a seat in Congress from the Eighth District. It was during Mr. Cleveland's second administration that it happened. A hot fight was on over the postmasterhip of Alexandria, and Carlin, then a quiet and peaceful man, went over to Washington with a delegation favoring one of the candidates.

The President received them cordially, and the young lawyer, who was spokesman, made a most captivating speech in setting forth the claims of his man. Mr. Cleveland heard him patiently, and when he had concluded turned toward him and said:

"Mr. Carlin, I won't appoint your man, but I'll tell you what I will do. I will appoint you if you will accept the office."

This sudden declaration on the part of the President took young Carlin off his feet. He finally asked for time to consider, and when it was settled that his friend could win the place, and that the President would probably appoint the man he and his friends did not want, he accepted, qualified and discharged the duties of the office.

Mr. B. D. Ryland, a prominent merchant of Lynchburg, is registered at the Richmond.

Mrs. William McRamey, of Westover, is registered at the Jefferson.

Mr. Joseph W. Everett, of Keswick, Superintendent of Schools for Albemarle county, spent yesterday in Richmond, and was a caller at the Department of Education.

Albany is getting along all right, and Mr. Everett, when seen on his way from the Capitol.

"We are going to make a great exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition," he continued. "Our commissioners are hard at work on the matter, and I am convinced that they are going to make a complete success of it."

Mr. Everett is of opinion that the exposition will be a great thing for Virginia, and that enormous crowds will visit the show from time to time.

Some of the Virginians at Murphy's are Freeman Epes, Blackstone; J. F. Hurt, Tazewell; R. J. Noel, Radford; J. S. Brown, Salem; J. H. Brownley and wife, Norfolk.

Virginians at the Richmond are J. Smith, Buckingham; A. S. Higgins, Dendron; Robert Johnson, Norfolk; George W. Britt, Norfolk.

Among the Virginians at the Jefferson are Charles Wiltshire and a party of friends from Louisiana county.

NEGRO WOMAN PAYS \$15.24 FOR PIG'S FOOT

Well Waddell, a respectable-looking colored woman of previous good character, appeared in the Hustings Court yesterday on an appeal from the judgment of the Police Court giving her a sentence of fifteen days in jail for petty larceny.

A policeman observed the theft and took her to jail. She was found guilty, and the judge sentenced her to fifteen days in jail.

A policeman observed the theft and took her to jail. She was found guilty, and the judge sentenced her to fifteen days in jail.

A policeman observed the theft and took her to jail. She was found guilty, and the judge sentenced her to fifteen days in jail.

A policeman observed the theft and took her to jail. She was found guilty, and the judge sentenced her to fifteen days in jail.

A policeman observed the theft and took her to jail. She was found guilty, and the judge sentenced her to fifteen days in jail.

A policeman observed the theft and took her to jail. She was found guilty, and the judge sentenced her to fifteen days in jail.

A policeman observed the theft and took her to jail. She was found guilty, and the judge sentenced her to fifteen days in jail.

A policeman observed the theft and took her to jail. She was found guilty, and the judge sentenced her to fifteen days in jail.

A policeman observed the theft and took her to jail. She was found guilty, and the judge sentenced her to fifteen days in jail.

## Wonderful Values in Stylish Spring Suits

Ladies' Suits, in very stylish gray or blue stripes, solid grays, tan, navy or black, silk lined.

The newest patterns of this spring's goods, bought to sell at \$25.00 and \$30.00. Special prices..... \$19.00

Ladies' Suits, in box coat or Eton jacket, silk lined, newest material and style. Special..... \$14.98

Ladies' Eton or Coat Suits, in solid colors or fancy light mixtures, nicely tailored..... \$12.48

Ladies' Silk-Lined Eton Jacket Suits, made of fine quality Panama, for..... \$10.00

Faulkner &amp; Warriner Co.,

First and Broad Streets.

W. C. T. U. WORKERS ASK NOBEL PRIZE FOR VIRGINIAN

IN CONVENTION

Largely Attended Sessions Held Yesterday at Denny-Street Church.

TO MEET NEXT AT ASHLAND

Memorial Services Held in Honor of Mrs. Lee and Miss Cook.

Friends of Dr. Reed to Make Application for Award of Fund to His Widow.

INQUIRIES WILL BE MADE

Four Portraits Have Been Submitted to State Library Board.

The quarterly bi-county convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Henrico and Hanover counties was held yesterday at Denny Street M. E. Church, with Mrs. G. M. Jobson, president, in the chair.

Devotional exercises were conducted by the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Galloway, who in a few well-chosen remarks welcomed the convention in behalf of the churches. Miss Joseph Rogers, vice-president of the Fulton "W. M. C. T. U.," spoke for the Y. W. C. T. U. Mrs. W. M. Bickers, of East End "W. M. C. T. U.," responded.